

# Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality!

S. C. MEYER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1862.

## The American Remedy.

The American citizen has a mode of redress for political grievances unknown to any other people in the world. By means of this remedy, he abolishes oppression and unwise laws; turns bad rulers out of office, and reforms the policy of the State. This great remedy, this panacea for political ills is the **BALLOT BOX**. One of our poets beautifully sings:

"Ours is a weapon finer yet,  
And stronger than the bayonet,  
Which falls upon the head as still,  
As snow-flakes fall upon the soil,  
And executes the freeman's will,  
As lightning does the will of God."

Here is the advantage possessed by ourselves over all other people on the globe. Our Constitution prescribes a peaceful mode of changing our laws and our law-makers, while the subjects of European Governments have no redress against a tyrannical ruler, save the awful and uncertain one of the sword. During the last eighty years we have altered and modified our laws times without number, peaceably and without bloodshed, while within the same period, Europe has been convulsed with revolutions and bathed in the blood of her people revolting against oppression. The ballot-box gives us redress more speedily and more effectively than the subjects of a monarchy can obtain it even by a successful revolution. This is a most important consideration, and worthy of the deepest reflection. What infinite madness then for any citizen who enjoys the blessed privilege of the ballot-box, to cast it aside and resort to the trial of the sword!

When we look at the beautiful, yes, the sublime organization devised for us by Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Adams, Madison and Franklin, and then look at the ragged revolt of the starved Confederacy of the South, resorting to all the horrors and uncertainties (at the best, but not in this instance) of a revolution of force, we are filled with amazement, and almost dream that we are in some land of monsters filled with hydras, and gorgons, pythons and griffons and chimeras vomiting fire and breathing smoke. Our form of government was designed for the express purpose of rendering a resort to arms to change our laws or rulers forever unnecessary. It was intended to make wholly unnecessary just such a wicked and bloody rebellion as that which eleven States of the South are now waging. The Sages of the Revolution of 1776 had felt the awful evils of even a successful Revolution by force, under a monarchy, and so they determined in their wisdom to prevent the occurrence of such conflict as the rebellion of 1860, by securing the ballot-box to the people under a Republican Government. What a pity that some of their children have

"Like the base Judas, thrown a pearl away  
Richer than all his tribe."

Think of the enormity of the crime. An American citizen trampling on the ballot-box, and seizing his musket to change his Government! Climax of folly and wickedness! Stupendous madness and infatuation! We say to all rebels: Lay down your sword. You are sinning not only against yourselves, but humanity. You are outraging all mankind. A Democracy cannot revolt against itself. It is national suicide. Its cure for all political evils is the quiet, unobtrusive but omnipotent ballot-box, the sacred privilege of the free man.

**Release of the Tennessee Prisoners.**  
The following is the third of the series of Resolutions passed at the Union Convention.

That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of three, to take into consideration the condition of the prisoners of war from Tennessee, now held in custody by the Government, and endeavor to obtain their release and return to their allegiance, upon terms alike compatible with the interests of the Government and the honor of the soldier.

The course of the Federal Government hitherto has been distinguished for lenity and humanity, and President Lincoln has frequently proved himself to possess a heart of the kindest feelings. We, therefore, feel free to say that whatever clemency the safety of the Government and the general good will allow to be extended will assuredly be shown. The great obstacle in the way of a release is the perfidy, and brutality of the rebels towards our prisoners and especially towards the Union martyrs of the South.

## The Return of the Prodigals.

In the missamic swamps, where our young Tennesseans are encamped with Beauregard's army, on half rations, and with the majestic power of the insulted Union encompassing them for assured surrender or destruction, there must have been some sympathetic chord in their hearts that vibrated to the tender solicitude which the Union men of the State expressed for them at Monday's convention. If the moisture of the tears shed on that occasion by gray-headed patriots, was exhaled into the air, it must have floated down in gentle dews to Southern Tennessee and bathed their fevered brows that night. Never did the quality of mercy appear more God-like, than when those who had suffered from the iron despotism of secession, forgot their wrongs, and pleaded before God and their country the magnanimous wish that the erring young men should be permitted to return home, under an amnesty, and that the privilege might be accorded to them of leading useful lives, and redeeming the errors of the past in the bosom of their homes, in the sanctity of their families and beneath the smiles of fathers, mothers and sisters, joyous that the wanderers had come back to their deserted folds.

A delegate to the Union convention informs us that a friend of his in De Kalb county had received a letter from a very intelligent young man now in the rebel army, in which he entreats his friends in the most pathetic manner to devise some way to get him out of his present horrible position. He says:

"For God's sake contrive a plan by which I may get out of the army honorably and return home. I have tried secession and rebellion and the cause won't do. It is rotten to the core."

While our friend was on his way to the convention he stopped at the house of a lady, an esteemed acquaintance, who was a warm rebel, her son being in Beauregard's army. When she heard the delegate say that he intended to try to effect the release of the rebel prisoners and the return of the young men now in the Confederate army, she burst into tears, and falling on her knees prayed God to bless the Union convention. She told the delegate that if her son would only leave the rebel army she would go in heartily for the Union. And there are multitudes of such cases in Tennessee, yes, and all over the South. May kind Heaven graciously bless these afflicted parents by returning their repenting prodigals, weary, and worn and stricken with sorrow to home, to peace, to happiness and patriotism.

## The Path of Wisdom.

We will state some propositions which no honest, intelligent man will deny. The old constitution and Government of our country secured us every desirable privilege, and protected us fully in every right.

There is no evidence that the loyal States, or the Administration intend to change this Constitution, but the contrary, while, on the other hand, there is strong evidence from the declaration of rebel leaders, that they do intend to greatly modify our political institutions, if they are successful.

It is evident from the overwhelming preponderance of population, and military power, both on land and water, together with the uninterrupted success and advance of the Union armies in the revolted States that the Federal Government will triumph; while on the other hand the Confederate army manifests numerous signs of weakness and decay, and betrays a most hopeless condition. This is indicated by the ready sale of U. S. notes in Richmond and the worthlessness of Confederate scrip, wherever force does not compel its currency; by the numerous disbanding of troops, and by the desperate resort to a Conscription Act to fill their thinning ranks.

Here are four propositions incontestably true. They are beyond dispute. Now, we ask all honest men, who have sympathized with the South, but who wish to walk in the path of wisdom by adapting themselves quietly to the requirements of absolute necessity, and by leaving schemes, proven by experience to be wholly visionary and Utopian, if it is not great folly, to persist in adhering to the sinking and desperate fortunes of the Rebellion? No good can come of such obstinacy, unless, indeed, it is regarded as a good thing to gratify one's morbid pride by sacrificing to it everything that makes life worth enjoying. By continuing in the rebellion or sympathizing with it and thus encouraging others to go into or remain in it you are risking not only all you possess,

but the life of yourself and your family. What a fearful offering at the shrine of pride! There is not only no wisdom in such obstinate persistence in a bad cause, but neither magnanimity, generosity, nobleness, affection, humanity or religion. Your whole case, in brief, is this. You are forsaking a good and long-tried Government for one whose leaders and controllers are of low antecedents and worse practice at present, and whose future course you know nothing about. They are men who justify sequestration, banishment, indiscriminate confiscation and conscription, by pleading military necessity.

And in the next place, you are siding with an imbecile, tottering, and hopeless government, against one of the most vigorous, powerful, and indefatigable people that the world has ever seen. Is it an idle fancy that there are American citizens so deluded, or have some of them indeed

"Eat of the root of the house  
Which takes the reason prisoner?"

## Col. L. B. Campbell.

This gentleman, for many years a distinguished Member of Congress from Ohio, addressed the Convention on Monday night. He dwelt upon the utter absurdity of the right of Secession. If there was such a right, it must be based upon the supposition that we have a right to throw off any Government we dislike, no matter if it be the choice of the majority. Where then is the limit to its exercise? If we recognize it in the State, we must recognize it in the country—then in the cities, and even in School Districts and families. It must be recognized also in families, and no rebel father has a right to complain if his wayward son succeeds with his best span of bays. The fathers of this Union intended it to be one great nation. The ship of the Union was composed of different planks, each representing a State, all compacted together to weather the storm of foreign or domestic violence. We must fight the doctrine of Secession, or surrender our nationality. This war was a fearful evil, and he earnestly hoped it might soon cease, that he might return to his home and family. But if it was necessary he was prepared to give up his life in defence of our nationality. In the canvass of 1860 he supported John Bell, with this motto: "The Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws." Where was his candidate, who proclaimed these glorious principles? Gone he knew not whither, in search of imaginary rights which he had never lost, and flying from, evils he had never suffered. As for himself, Col. Campbell said that though his leader had deserted him, he still bore the platform with him, and was in the field to uphold the Union and enforce the laws. The speech was logical and highly interesting, and elicited the heartiest approbation.

We heard the addresses of Mr. Houston, Hon. Jordan Stokes and other distinguished gentlemen highly commended, but did not have the pleasure of hearing them; and have been furnished with no notes.

We think "Old Abe" is showing more pluck than the miserable puppet at Richmond. He landed at the Big Raps the other day at the head of our fleet, in the presence of the rebels, but Jeff Davis, notwithstanding the Munchausonian about his "white charger" at Manassas, and his boast that he intended to take the field at Yorktown, has never dared to show himself to our army. And he doesn't mean to do it. He wouldn't face Old Abe at the head of an army for a fee simple to California, or all the money that Floyd stole. His guilty conscience has made an arrant coward of him, and he quakes at the thought of meeting the Americans whom he has outraged and betrayed. His plans are already laid to escape to a foreign land.

A large number of beautiful and elegant ladies attended the meeting at the Capitol on Monday night. They gloriously redeemed our city from the dark reproach which has gone forth, that there are no loyal women in Nashville. And we are told that hundreds of others were anxious to attend, but who staid away, fearing the excitement of the occasion. We doubt not that ere long not a lady in Nashville, will pollute her lips by applauding John Morgan or vilifying the Star Spangled Banner, but all will vie with each other in singing sweet Union songs, and waving their handkerchiefs whenever the National flag comes in sight.

## Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The venerable and distinguished Major Wm. B. Lewis, for many years one of the Chief Auditors at Washington, during Gen. Jackson's Administration, and the intimate friend and confidant of the old hero, was foreman of the Grand Jury. Although past the three score and ten years allotted to man, his intellect is still vigorous and unclouded, and the fire of patriotic devotion to the Union still burns as warmly in his heart, as in the days when he fought the nullifiers of South Carolina under Andrew Jackson. Judge Catron delivered a brief but pointed extemporaneous charge to the Grand Jury. He dwelt particularly on their duty to ferret out and indict all persons aiding and abetting the marauding parties which are infesting this portion of the State. The offence was a heinous one, utterly ruinous to society, and deserving the severest punishment. On other points the Jury were referred to his charge to the Grand Jury at St. Louis, to which we shall refer again.

## The Meeting on Monday Night.

Want of time and want of space rendered more than a mere allusion to the glorious Union outpouring on Monday Night impossible. We were so pressed with labor, that we could not attend, but all who were present described it as the most cheering and enthusiastic gathering ever held in this city. Every heart seemed to burn with fervent heat and vented its tumultuous and irrepressible rapture in such shouts as never come from apathetic bosoms. Perhaps the most thrilling scene witnessed was when Hon. Allen A. Hall arose and read a telegraphic dispatch just received by Governor Johnson, announcing the taking of Norfolk, Portsmouth and the Navy Yard, and the destruction of three rebel gunboats by the Union Army, together with the blowing up of the Merrimac and a successful engagement at Corinth. The multitude uttered shout after shout on this intelligence, until the massive walls of the building seemed to tremble with the shock of sound.

Gov. PIERPONT, the loyal Executive of Western Virginia, seems to be carrying on his work with the right spirit and promptness. He has recently been delivering Union speeches in Martinsburg and Alexandria. At Martinsburg the Union sentiment is very strong, and the people exhibit great satisfaction at their deliverance from secession law. In Alexandria there is still a large secession element who yield to Federal authority with great reluctance. They had been trying to evade the law of the State, requiring applicants for license to trade to take the oath of allegiance. Gov. PIERPONT notified them that parties who resisted the execution of this law would be sent to Fort Lafayette, and their stores closed, whereupon thirty-eight secession merchants the next day closed their stores, preferring to quit business rather than take the oath.

That is an excellent law requiring all traders and merchants to take the oath of allegiance. It is just, for if the Government protects a man, he surely owes it allegiance. He who refuses to avow his allegiance to the Government has no right to demand protection or any privileges from it. A disloyal man is entitled to no civil or political right. We need an enforcement of these views in Nashville. We have traitors here, recently active rebels in the Confederate service, who are carrying the United States mail. An Ex-Confederate Commissary is now carrying the mail between here and Paducah. Certainly there is no propriety in this, for there are thousands of loyal men far more trustworthy and quite as capable who need these positions and they should have them. Will the Post Master General or Col. McKELAND attend to this forthwith?

And so the Merrimac, the great Jupiter Tonans of the rebels—their vaunted invincible, all-conquering floating battery—their awful demolisher of Lincoln ships—their pride, boast and glory—their last hope, has actually been blown up in despair by the rebels themselves to prevent her being captured by our navy! Farewell, ignoble, discomfited, played out and thrice demolished rebellion. Suppose you put up something else for Uncle Sam to knock down.

## Very Important.

A highly important Congressional Caucus has been held for the purpose of uniting the conservative Union men. We will give the proceedings to-morrow.

## RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNION CONVENTION.

In consequence of some serious misprints in the resolutions as we gave them yesterday morning, we now publish a correct copy—

WHEREAS, it is manifest to the most unreflecting, that whilst the State of Tennessee, was an integral part of the Government of the United States, its citizens were in the enjoyment of the full protection of life, liberty and property, under the institution of the United States, and the laws passed in accordance therewith, and all of their material and political interests were watchfully and carefully guarded by laws, introduced by Southern men—Representations of our selections—identified thoroughly with all the interests of our people—which laws were decided to be Constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States—the constitutional tribunal to decide all such questions—

And WHEREAS, because of the election constitutionally of a President of the United States—who received no support in the State of Tennessee—and the effort of that President to maintain the integrity of the Union, and enforce the laws against armed resistance—our people, in common with the people of other States, were precipitated into a Revolution—resorting to the arbitrament of arms for the settlement of our political differences, instead of the peaceable remedies provided by the constitution.

And, WHEREAS, it is evident that the authority of the Federal Government is now exerted over this part of Tennessee, and will be in a short time fully extended over the entire State—and it is the duty of every citizen so to act as to free ourselves from the consequences of internecine war and to return to the Government which is willing and able to protect us;

Therefore, be it resolved by a portion of the people of Tennessee in convention assembled:

1st. That the social, political, and material interests of the people of Tennessee, and the safety and welfare of our friends and relatives now in the Confederate army, imperiously demand the restoration of the State to her former relations with the Federal Union.

2d. That all good citizens who concur with us in this opinion are earnestly invited to co-operate in the accomplishment of this object, so vital to our future peace and happiness.

3. That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of three, to take into consideration the condition of the prisoners of war from Tennessee, now held in custody by the Government, and endeavor to obtain their release and return to their allegiance, upon terms alike compatible with the interests of the Government and the honor of the soldier.

4. That the forbearance, moderation and gentlemanly deportment of the officers and soldiers of the Federal army, since their occupation of Tennessee, challenge our highest admiration.

5. That this meeting most cordially approve of the Address made to the people of Tennessee by His Excellency, Governor Andrew Johnson, dated March 13, 1862, and the policy of his administration since that time.

6. That a committee of five be appointed by the Chairman, who shall prepare an address to the people of Tennessee, expressive of the objects of the meeting.

## New Advertisements.

### THEATRE.

DUFFIELD & SONS  
W. H. EVERETT  
S. MARSHALL  
J. MARSHALL

### SPLENDID DRAMATIC DRAMA!

Singing and Dancing!!

### WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 14,

### The FACTORY GIRL!

Principal Characters by Messrs. HAMILTON, EVERETT, FLETCHER, Mrs. H. BRADSHAW, Miss SCANTON, &c.

SONG, IRISH JIG, &c. &c. M. DUFFIELD, MRS. H. BRADSHAW, MRS. H. BRADSHAW, MRS. H. BRADSHAW.

### THE COLLEGE BOY!

Principal Characters by Messrs. EVERETT, HAMILTON, FLETCHER, Mrs. H. BRADSHAW, &c.

In Rehearsal, the Beautiful Extraneous, "BEAUTY AND THE BEAST."

PRICES OF ADMISSION  
Dress Circle.....50  
Second Circle.....25  
Boxes open at 7 o'clock. Performance at 8 o'clock, promptly.

### Freights for New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WE ARE FORWARDING COTTON, TOBACCO, &c. on more advantageous terms than if re-shipped through from Cumberland River.

ROBERT MOON & CO.,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

### ROBERT MOON & CO.,

### Commission Merchants,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, TOBACCO, LARD, &c. FEATHERS and PRODUCE generally, will receive our best attention.

### Information Wanted.

\$10 Reward!  
Will be given to any one who can give any information as to where I can find my son, an intelligent lad, about 12 years of age. He left my house last Friday to go to Gloucester's Addition, and has not been heard of since.  
WM. STOWERS,  
North Market St.  
May 12-54

## MILITARY CLOTHING.

### N. DERBY.

FROM THE HOUSE OF

### SPRAGUE & CO.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

### DRESS & FATIGUE UNIFORMS,

Fine One, Two and Three Row

### Shoulder Straps,

ALL KINDS TRIMMINGS, &c.

AT  
NO. 36, COLLEGE STREET.

One Door from the Square.

### City Cemetery.

CITIZENS who are in the habit of visiting the City Cemetery, for the purpose of spending a few leisure hours, and for the purpose of obtaining bouquets, are requested to pay particular attention to the following law, as laid down in the City Laws, for the protection of property in said Cemetery.

### TITLE VIII.

#### CHAPTER I.

Sec. 10. That any person who shall trespass upon said Cemetery by destroying, injuring, or defacing any grave, vault, tombstone, monument, enclosure, or any building, fence, tree, shrubbery, or other thing, belonging to said Cemetery, shall forfeit and pay for the use of the Corporation, a sum not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, and, moreover, may be sued in the name of the City for all damages sustained by said trespass.

Sec. 11. That it shall not be lawful for the driver of any carriage, or other vehicle, to go faster than a walk in the Nashville Cemetery, under a penalty of two dollars for every such offence, and ten stripes, if a slave.

The above will be rigidly enforced.

May 13-1w T. H. WATKINS, Sexton.

### POTATOES—A few more at 40 cents a Bushel.

FLOUR and CORN MEAL,  
LARD, by the Barrel or Pound.

MOLASSES, by the Gallon or Barrel.

BUTTER and EGGS, always fresh.

BREAD, PIES and CAKES, at wholesale and retail, at the

U. S. BAKERY,  
May 13-1w

### STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber, living 3 miles from Nashville, on the Ryersley Ferry Turnpike, on Tuesday last, the 6th inst., a SMALL BAY OR BROWN HORSE, a gelding, in low order, and is believed to be signposted in his foot. He was on Tuesday last, in Nashville, all day on Tuesday last. His shoulders are a little sore from the rubbing of the collar. I will give a reasonable reward to any person who will return him to me, or give such information that I can get him.

may 11-1w S. J. NANCE

### ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public in general, that he is still carrying on the ropemaking business, and is prepared to fill all orders with which he may be favored. Orders may be left at the Store of J. & W. TURNER, on Market Street, opposite the Watson House, or at my Factory in South Nashville, on the Murfreesboro Pike.

may 11-1w THOMAS TENDON

### Committed to Jail.

O' Davidson County, Tenn., May 9th, 1862, a negro woman and two children, who say her name is WINNIE, and the children are named ADOLPHUS and CHARLES, who say they belong to Sarah Allen, of Davidson County, Tenn. Said negro woman is about 35 years old; weighs about 150 pounds; 5 feet 8 inches high; color, light; long hair; long goatee. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

may 10-3t J. M. HUNTON,  
Sheriff and Jailor of D. C.

### Committed to Jail.

O' Davidson County, Tenn., May 7th, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is HENRY, and says he belongs to J. Williams, of Marshall County, Tenn. Said man is about 25 years old; weighs about 125 or 130 pounds; 5 feet 8 inches high; color, light; long hair; long goatee. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

may 10-3t J. M. HUNTON,  
Sheriff and Jailor of D. C.

### Committed to Jail.

O' Davidson County, Tenn., May 7th, 1862, a negro boy, who says his name is GEORGE, and says he belongs to Ann Lister, of Davidson County, Tenn. Said boy is about 15 years old; weighs about 110 or 120 pounds; 5 feet 8 inches high; color, light; long hair; long goatee. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

may 10-3t J. M. HUNTON,  
Sheriff and Jailor of D. C.

### Committed to Jail.

O' Davidson County, Tenn., May 7th, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is JOHN, and says he belongs to Ann Lister, of Davidson County, Tenn. Said man is about 25 years old; weighs about 125 or 130 pounds; 5 feet 8 inches high; color, light; long hair; long goatee. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, as the law directs.

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Sheriff and Jailor of D. C.

### ARMY STORES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,  
Nashville, Tenn., May 13th, 1862.  
Bids will be received at my office, until 3 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, MAY 14th, 1862 (from first made and proper bids) for the Government of  
600 Barrels Extra Superfine Flour.